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National 4-H Club Week
March 5-13, 1949

EXTENSION SERVICE

Review

- Prof. A. F. Wileden, in the second of his series on recreation, discusses the importance of the village or small city in the social pattern. He shows how they have been ignored to the disadvantage of many good movements.

- Lucile Tatum, home demonstration agent in Gaston County, N. C., describes the development of a home center in the town of Gastonia that is very popular with the women. After 12 years the home center is a social and educational institution, invaluable to the county home demonstration program.

- The national conference on work with Young Adults met late in February at Jackson's Mill, W. Va. There was a good representation from most of the States, including directors, supervisors, specialists, and county agricultural and home demonstration agents. The recommendations of this conference will be ready for the May issue of the REVIEW, but next month will carry an article summarizing the situation as these folks found it. It will be a brief picture of the types of work and how much is being done at the present time. Recent trends in activities with this age group are also summarized.

- A camp program in northwestern Michigan has solved the problem of stabilizing leadership and holding older boys and girls in the club program, says "Andy" Olsen who describes the development of Twin Lakes Permanent 4-H Camp.

- A clever visual aids idea used with good results in Iowa will be featured in "Gertie Grainline" Explains.

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EXTENSION SERVICE
Review

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE
COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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Prepared in the Division of Extension Information

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Let's Not Take RECREATION for Granted—

A Positive Emphasis Is Needed

This is the first of a series of short articles on Recreation Trends in the Rural Community based on an address on that subject given at the National Recreation Congress in Omaha last September. Prof. A. F. Wileden, author of this series of articles, is extension rural sociologist at the Wisconsin College of Agriculture and has been closely identified with the recreation movement in that State for many years. He has taught a course in rural social trends at the Cornell and Wisconsin summer schools for extension workers and will be teaching such a course in the 1949 Wisconsin summer school.



EVEN the casual observer can detect new forces at work in America today, and these new forces are making themselves felt in rural America. Many of these forces have a direct bearing on the trends that recreation will take in rural communities during the next 10 or 20 years.

Shorter Workweek

It must suffice here merely to list what some of these forces are: (1) The increased mechanization that is bringing about a shorter workweek and more leisure, (2) the increased complexity of modern life, which is necessitating that more attention be given to those things that develop and maintain normal personality, and (3) the increased emphasis on the "American standard of living" and the way the "common man" shall maintain that standard. These trends are at work in rural as well as urban areas today, and so far as this article is concerned, I am sure we can take them for granted. However, there is a phase of this development that we cannot take for granted—that is to assume that all people agree on the importance of recreation as a part of these trends.

As a matter of fact, an error commonly committed by many social-minded persons is their mistaken belief that people need guidance and training for best using their work-

time, but that they do not need such guidance and training for the best use of their leisure time. Likewise, the general belief seems to prevail that people need education in their money-earning endeavors, but that no education is needed in their money-spending habits and activities. I suspect that educators and ministers and civic leaders commit this error less frequently than do many other groups in our society, but even they fall far short when their emphasis terminates in a series of "taboos" or "thou shalt nots." The fallacy is that we have too often taken the positive emphasis in recreation for granted.

Emphasis on Satisfaction in Living

There is every evidence that we as a people cannot and must not continue to make this mistake. With the greatly increased technology in agriculture and industry, with a rapid decrease in the number of working hours, and increased emphasis on the satisfactions in living, the need for education in and giving direction to our leisure-time activities becomes increasingly obvious. There is an old proverb that runs, "What a man thinks in his heart, so is he." We might well paraphrase this proverb to read, "What a man does in his leisure time, so is he." It has been wisely said that if you will discover what a

man does in his leisure time, you can then easily judge what kind of man he is. This comparison will become more true as our leisure time increases.

Money-spending Habits

Probably one of the most obvious illustrations of where the lack of a positive education program in the use of leisure and our money-spending habits are leading us today is in the purchase and consumption of alcoholic beverages. In 1946 the people of the United States spent about 7 billion dollars in the purchase of such beverages, which is at the rate of almost \$50 for every man, woman, and child in the country. This was more money than we were spending for all types of public education combined. Other examples will occur to you.

Need for Program of Leisure-Time Activities

I realize how easy it sometimes is to moralize on this point, and how self-righteous it is to be critical of the habits of other people. What I do want to point out is the direction in which it is so easy for us to move as we get more money to spend and more leisure time in which to spend it. And what I want to emphasize is the urgent need for an organized positive emphasis on a program of leisure-time activities, and for increasing our attention to education for leisure.

County Soil-Testing Laboratories in Missouri

O. T. COLEMAN, Extension Professor in Soils, Missouri

FARMERS in 47 Missouri counties now have the opportunity to receive direct help from soil-testing laboratories. Each of these laboratories is testing soil at the rate of nearly 1,000 samples a year. This service is also available to other counties, and about 20 percent of the samples have been tested for farmers in the counties without laboratories.

All these laboratories are equipped to test soils for exchangeable calcium, acidity, percentage of stable organic matter, extractable phosphate, and exchangeable calcium. Ten of them are also equipped to run magnesium tests, and one has added the extra equipment needed to run calcium carbonate equivalent tests on samples of limestone. The charges made for running tests will range from 50 cents to \$1 a sample, the average being about 75 cents. The kind of equipment and the chemicals and procedures followed in testing soil samples in these counties are the same as those used by the department of soils of the University of Missouri on samples sent in for test.

The Comber test is used for soil acidity, and the exchangeable potash test is the one developed by Dr. R. H. Bray, of the University of Illinois. The chemicals for the extractable phosphate tests, with the exception of the organic reducing agent used to develop the color, were also developed by Dr. Bray. This part of the phosphate test, and the calcium, organic matter, and magnesium tests, were developed in the laboratories of the University of Missouri by Dr. E. R. Graham. The procedures followed in making and checking these tests are under the supervision of Dr. Graham. Standards are used to establish curves for reading the organic matter, phosphate, potash, and magnesium tests. All the laboratories are equipped with a photoelectric colorimeter which is



COUNTIES WITH SOIL TESTING LABORATORIES

used for reading organic matter, phosphate, potash, and magnesium tests. The glass electrode method of measuring pH and exchangeable hydrogen is used in determining the lime requirement in eight of the laboratories. These eight laboratories are equipped with lime meters developed by C. M. Woodruff, of the university.

Financing of Laboratories

The laboratories are locally financed, and the Extension specialist in soils assists in planning and setting them up. The cost for the sink, plumbing, cabinets, shelves, and labor for installing them, has averaged about \$140, while the average cost of equipment has been approximately \$285 and the original supply of chemicals about \$35 per laboratory. The cost of chemicals for running a sample has averaged slightly over 20 cents, and the labor involved in doing this averages about 35 cents. Twenty of the laboratories were financed by county farm bureaus, five by county soil-improvement associations, four by county extension associations, three each by county courts and fertilizer dealers, and two each by county Mis-

souri Farmers Associations, county banks, and local chambers of commerce. The remainder were financed through local businessmen, Rotary Clubs, advanced payments by farmers, personal contributions, soil district supervisors, Balanced Farming Associations, and various cooperative arrangements among interested individuals, groups, and agencies.

It normally takes at least three trips by an extension specialist to get a laboratory properly planned, set up, and in operation. The first trip is made to plan the laboratory itself, including the sink, location, shelves, and working

space, and to check over the lists so that the adapted equipment and other supplies may be ordered. After the shelves, sink, plumbing, and working space have been completed and the necessary equipment and chemicals received, a second visit is made to set up the equipment and give instructions on procedures, use of standards, establishing and reading tests on the curves, interpreting the tests, and making soil-treatment recommendations. This normally takes a full day—frequently longer. After this a third trip is usually necessary to check procedures, interpretations, and recommendations. Visits are then made at intervals to check equipment and procedures and to give additional assistance.

The first laboratories were set up in Carroll, Monroe, and Franklin Counties in 1946. During 1947 they were established in 12 more counties, and then in 1948 in all remaining 32 counties. The accompanying map shows the location of the counties that now have these laboratories.

Although the county agent is given special training on how to run the tests, the actual testing is done by a part-time school or college boy or girl

(Continued on page 54)

Louisiana Televises Farm Program

LOUISIANA will add television to its list of extension information media for reaching people with farm and home news. This innovation is being made over Station WDSU—TV, New Orleans, and marks one of the first regular farm programs televised in the South.

The agricultural extension service is contemplating a weekly 15-minute program, which will consist of a combination of slides and records. In the not-too-distant future, however, a live program will be televised, according to A. V. Patterson, visual aids specialist, Louisiana State University Agricultural Extension Service. Subjects chosen for the first two programs were concerned with making slip covers and how to build attractive “dry flower” arrangements. The opinion of many television people is that “television is expected to change life on the farm.”

The WDSU—TV video station is one of more than 50 operating stations in the United States today. Theoretically, video stations have only a short range, but it has been estimated that millions of farm families could now receive television programs if they all had receivers. When a recent test program was televised by WDSU—TV, one person in Baton Rouge picked it up on his television set, which indicated that in isolated cases the 50-mile range might be an inaccurate measurement.

Louisiana farm folks are not going to purchase television sets until they can be assured of a good reception. That this is not too far in the offing is the prediction of Patterson. In the meantime, the Louisiana television program will be beamed to urban people and will contain practical information of interest to both urban and rural audiences.

Kenneth Gapen, United States Department of Agriculture official directing the television project, believes that “television is the greatest medium for the education and entertain-

ment of the United States farmers that has ever come along.

So, for the present, Louisiana will confine its television programs to those which are of general interest to all people. When more video stations are set up and more farmers buy sets, Louisiana Extension will present many programs especially for farm audiences.

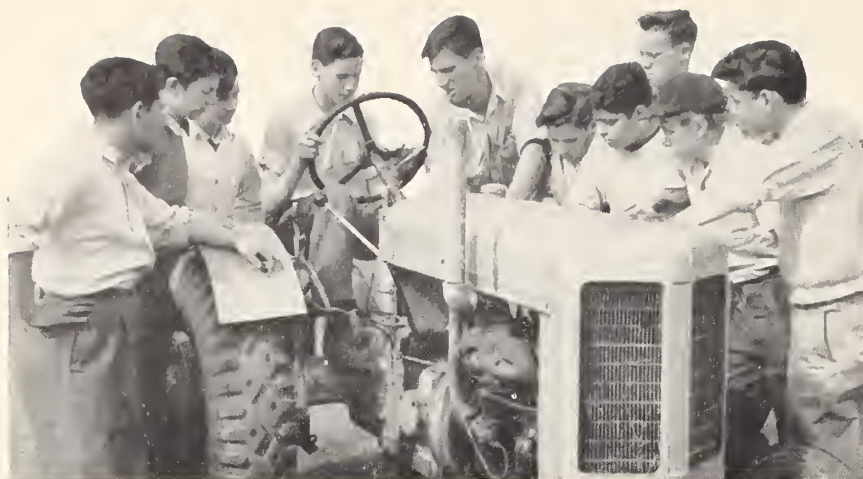
The wire recorder is a radio gadget that is being used to advantage by extension personnel. G. J. Durbin, specialist in radio, is in charge of this project. He says that agricultural extension workers are finding wire recorders “as handy as a pocket on a shirt.” They record interviews with agricultural authorities and farmers for radio broadcasts and for playback at farm meetings. The extension worker who gets home about midnight

from a community meeting and has a radio broadcast early the next morning considers the wire recorder one of his most valuable tools. The recorder can appear at the radio station in his place.

Wire recorders not only make it easier for extension workers to present more radio broadcasts, but they add variety and interest to the programs. For instance, County Agent J. A. Shealy, of Lincoln Parish, devotes many of his broadcasts to subjects of interest to dairymen. When he visits another dairy area of Louisiana and finds farmers following practices that would be of interest to Lincoln Parish farmers, a wire-recorded interview with the farmers in the area he is visiting brings the message to Lincoln Parish farmers in an interesting and convincing way.



Attached to the battery of the car right out in the field in Grant Parish is the wire recorder. G. J. Durbin (center), Louisiana State University Graduate, 1935, holding the “mike” is interviewing G. W. Robertson (right), dairy farmer, and G. C. Smith, county agent. They are talking about dairying on one of Robertson’s pastures. It’s another version of the old Mahomet story.



4-H Boys Enthusiastic About Tractor Operators' Contest

C. M. EDWARDS, 4-H Club Specialist

Agricultural Engineering Department, Cornell University

4-H boys turned out to tractor operators' contests in 18 counties during the summer and early fall of 1948. In these county contests the operators were divided into excellent, good, and worthy groups according to the scores which they made. The 2 best operators were selected from the excellent group to represent their county in the State contest held at the State fair. The contestants at the State fair were also divided into excellent, good, and worthy groups according to their scores. All of the participants in the tractor operators' contest had first completed the tractor maintenance project in their home county. This is the first year that New York 4-H Club members have had an opportunity to take part in the tractor operators' contests.

1,800 Boys Took Part

The tractor program is sponsored by the 4-H Club departments in cooperation with an oil company and a State farm equipment dealers' association. The cooperation of these 3

organizations made it possible for 1,800 4-H boys to take the tractor maintenance project in New York this year.

This program is designed to teach 4-H Club boys the necessary daily care of the tractor in the maintenance project and in the operators' contests to give them an opportunity to demonstrate their knowledge of the daily care operations and, also, their skill in handling the tractor safely.

Recognition is given to the 4-H Club boys in the tractor maintenance project by the farm equipment dealers. Ribbons are given on the excellent, good, and worthy group basis. Most of the county tractor operators' contests were staged at county fairs where the county fair association gave its support to the program by providing some recognition for the excellent operators. In these county contests a specially made gold pin was awarded to the boys in the excellent group. The boys who rated excellent in the State contest received recognition from the State Fair Commission on the group basis, and in addition to

Tractor operators' contests are increasing in popularity among 4-H Club members in New York State. By making special studies of aptitudes of prospective 4-H Club members for various kinds and types of projects, Club Specialist Carlton M. Edwards finds out beforehand what their interests and inclinations are, so that the boys will be more likely to succeed in their new undertaking.

these money prizes the farm equipment dealers' association awarded the excellent group in this State an all-expense educational tour. The 10 boys in the excellent State group were awarded a trip through 2 farm equipment manufacturing plants and a visit to the International Plowing Matches in Canada. This 3-day trip was supervised by O. C. French, head of the Agricultural Engineering Department, New York State College of Agriculture, and me.

The American Oil Company provided lesson manuals for the boys, pins to the 10 best in the county, and to the one best in the State in the tractor maintenance contest, a trip to National 4-H Club Congress.

This cooperative effort has proved so satisfactory and 4-H Club members are so enthusiastic about the program that plans are now being made to conduct this tractor program in 36 counties of New York State in the project year of 1949. Twenty-two counties conducted the tractor maintenance project in 1948.

“His Record of Solid Service to Stockmen Equaled by Few.” Under this head, Theo. W. Morse, of the Kansas City Daily Drivers Telegram, pays a well-deserved tribute to CARL G. ELLING, veteran extension animal husbandman of Kansas. The article in the November 4, 1948 issue deals with the life work of Elling and some of his achievements.

Blind Women Learn To Cook

A COOKING class for blind women on Maui was started December 28 by the Bureau of Sight Conservation and Work with the Blind. Eleanor Dickie, home agent for the University of Hawaii Agricultural Extension Service, is the teacher. This class, the only one of its kind in the Territory, is a continuation of similar class work that began last January and continued through June. As during the previous course, the class will meet in the community room of the Paia Congregational Church. Five women attended the first meeting of the class. At the end of the course 10 were attending regularly.

"As I had had no previous experience teaching the blind," Miss Dickie says, "I wasn't sure that I could do it. However, with help and suggestions from Mrs. Betty Watanabe and other Bureau of Sight Conservation workers, I worked out a technique."

Ingredients for the dish to be prepared are placed on a table in front of each woman. Miss Dickie stands before the class and says: "On your right you will find two eggs. Directly in front of you is a bowl. Pick up one egg, hit it against the bowl, and break it into the bowl. Now repeat with the other egg. Pick up the egg beater, which is at your left."

Miss Dickie continues giving detailed directions in this way until the

food is cooked and ready for each woman to carry home.

During the 6 months' course the women learned to prepare creole eggs, papaya salad, banana bread, meat loaf, tuna fish casserole, and meat or fish salad. Each woman is happy and proud to take home the food she prepares. Commenting on the class, one of the pupils said: "I have not only enjoyed these classes, but they have given me renewed confidence in attempting to do my share in the kitchen at home. I have been proud taking home the dishes we've prepared and showing my family what I can do."

The Bureau of Sight Conservation and Work with the Blind provides transportation to and from the class. In last year's class two of the women came from Wailuku, one from Kahului, four from Sprecklesville, two from Paia, and one from Puunene. The Maui Lions Club contributed money for buying such staples as salt, seasonings, flour, and sugar. The Bureau of Sight Conservation has all the recipes typed so the women can take them home.

Four of the women are housewives who do much of their own cooking. Some of them have ingenious ways of timing the cooking of food. One woman does it by listening to the radio. She knows that most programs

are 15 minutes. When something has to bake for half an hour she puts it into the oven when one program starts and takes it out when the following one ends.

Miss Haruko Okimoto and Miss Miriam Tom, sight conservation workers, are assisting Miss Dickie and Mrs. Watanabe with the class.

Epsilon Sigma Phi Awards

At its annual meeting on November 7, 1948, Epsilon Sigma Phi awarded the following certificates of recognition:

Distinguished service ruby: Director of Extension William H. Brokaw (retired), University of Nebraska.

1948 certificates of recognition at large: Minnie Price, State home demonstration leader, Ohio; Dr. Ralph Winfred Tyler, professor of education, University of Chicago; Dr. Paul Jehu Kruse, professor of rural education, Cornell University.

1948 certificates of recognition: Thomas Andrew Sims (retired), State 4-H Club leader, Alabama; Leila Ritchie Mize (retired), extension program specialist, Georgia; Elizabeth Emily Edwards, district home demonstration agent, Texas; Wilford Ross Wilson (retired), agricultural agent, Grafton County, N. H.; Richard Foster Talbot, extension dairy specialist, Maine; Floyd Steinmetz Bucher, agricultural agent, Lancaster County, Pa.; Fannie Marie Brooks (retired), health education specialist, Illinois; Thomas Ripley Bryant, assistant director of extension, Kentucky; Norbert David Gorman, State leader of county agricultural agents, North Dakota; Veda Agnes Strong, extension home management specialist, New Mexico; Roy Allen Goff (posthumously), assistant director of Extension Service, Hawaii; Burton Winfield Marston, State 4-H Club leader, Wyoming.

Home Demonstration Week

May 1-7 has been set as National Home Demonstration Week, 1949. Activities will high light the past year's achievements and the problems needing attention. A better understanding of public problems—local, State, national, and international—will be featured.



Eleanor Dickie, Maui home agent for the University of Hawaii Extension Service, teaches blind women to cook. Miss Dickie is standing at the table in rear facing the group.

THE quotation from the Bible "..." and a little child shall lead them," is as apt now as though it had been coined today with reference to the youth programs of this country. How true it is that so much of our inspiration and action for youth leadership comes direct from those for whom we are seeking the most effective and productive type of leadership.

The young people of today look forward, and a leadership program that keeps pace with them will do likewise. A prominent leader recently said: "The forward look holds rewards for those who are built to take it."

Have we been sitting in the "waiting room" reading last year's magazine? Would we be happier with the familiar in youth leadership than accept the responsibilities of change and the surprises that are the result?

The emblem of the 4-H Club is the four-leaf clover. The clover seed sprouts and grows in the properly prepared seedbed, the seedling always going up. Through the ground the leaves are formed and that four-leaf face is always turned up—turned up to receive the benefits of the elements contributing to its growth. Denied these, it ceases to be the great exponent of culture and good luck.

So it is with the 4-H Clubs of the Nation whose boys and girls eagerly await the sparkle of their leadership

Is LEADERSHIP Developing Fast Enough?

BURTON HUTTON, State Agent, 4-H Club Work, Oregon

that will cause them to "catch fire." To a great degree they have caught fire, but they and their leaders, present and potential, want the "fire to get hotter." It is that well-fed fire that warms the hearthstone. How is the fuel for this fire to be supplied? It is not the purpose of this one article to seek to do this. It will take many to pass along the fire-making practices and ideas in the different parts of this country. But if enough "fuel" is obtained we then will have the makings for the beacon fire that so many say is needed.

Many times the question has been asked whether the pattern of 4-H leadership has followed sufficiently the development of the youth. There is the recollection of a recent statement, "Have we forgotten that people are people?" Change this a little:

"Have we forgotten that children are children?"

Then there is that well-remembered phrase when thinking of the child, "What would we do without him (or her)?" Why not change it around as we "look forward," and put it this way: "What shall we do with the child?"

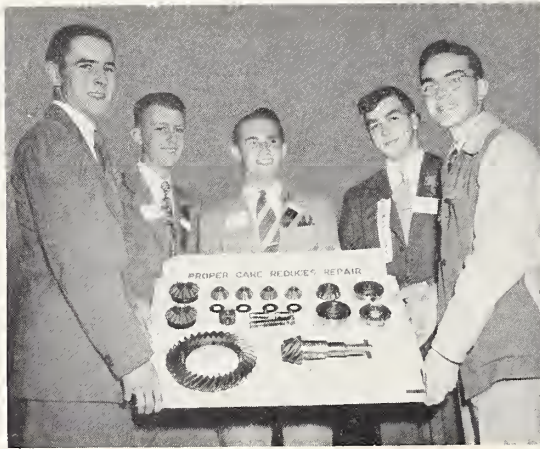
Then there is the other question that is repeated on so many occasions about the leadership required for the teen-ager being somewhat different from that required for the beginner in 4-H at the age of 10.

These are only a few of the questions you hear at the crossroads and the "four corners." They and others are the cause of that look of bewilderment that comes to the faces of so many local leaders. How are they going to do many of the tasks in which

High Lights of Twenty-sevent



Fred Waring presents the club song he wrote, "A Place in the Sun," to Gertrude L. Warren.



Champions in the tractor maintenance contest, attending the National 4-H Club Congress, Chicago, discuss proper care of tractors.



A 15-year-old Missouri boy shows his model farm at the 4-H Club Congress, which he built.



These local leaders were among those receiving suggestions on child psychology at a training meeting.

they have had no particular training? They hear and read that higher standards of workmanship are wanted from the 4-H member. These leaders are smart. They know you don't get higher standards of workmanship unless in many instances the leader is able to "thread the needle." And many do not have the "thread" they so badly need and want.

Just because some good supporter of 4-H has been exposed to club work a few years is no reason at all to assume that that person can start right off as a successful leader of a 4-H Club. The local volunteer leader,

along with the parents, forms the key to 4-H success. But through various means during the past several years the job of local leadership has been made almost a "gilded lily," to the extent that it has become very easy to forget that the business of 4-H Club leadership takes a lot of work and an ever-increasing amount of "know how."

On the last Sunday of November a pastor told his congregation that our songs and fine words had almost made a glorified creation out of the barn and manger where Christ was born. He called upon them to remember that it still was a barn and manger—nothing more, but that something so fine had come from these humble beginnings. It had not come from a cathedral, but it had been life everlasting.

The local volunteer leader has been heroic in accomplishments of the past, but in the building of a great edifice, brick is laid upon brick and with the binding help of mortar, the walls are completed. Board upon board and shingle upon shingle, held together with countless numbers of nails, complete the structure. The local leaders need more brick, more boards, more nails.

The material with which the local leader works is people—young, plastic, imaginative, eager for adventure.

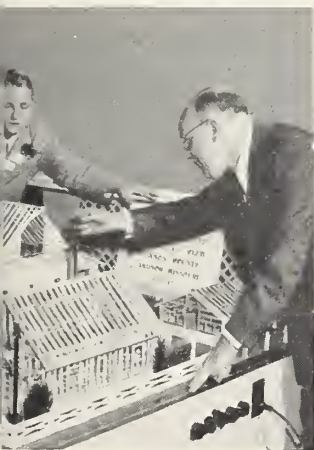
It is no wonder that recognition is given to the fact that if 4-H Club work is to climb to "high level" accomplishments the leader-training program must "catch fire."

Maybe when the fire burns more brightly and warmly parents will find added inspiration in at least getting "singed." They, too, are important, and the question has been asked, "In our leader-training program should we include more emphasis upon the parent?" This reminds me of the saying: "The best luck that can happen to a small boy is not to be sent to a first-rate school (though that is an extra piece of good fortune), but to have first-rate parents, to have inherited the best they had to hand down, and to have been well raised at home."

There are numerous instances of a most unlikely youngster with skilled leadership and activated parental interest rising to unbelievable heights. That "high level" accomplishment in 4-H Club work will not come first from high numbers. Our youth leaders the country over stress time and again the fact that quality of accomplishment and skill of leadership parallel each other down or up as the case may be.

The glorious past is behind us; the future with all its hope and challenge is ahead; but the present is upon us!

National 4-H Club Congress



Jimmie Sutherland, exhibited to Congress. The miniature which he had wired for lights.



Champions in the National 4-H Forestry program listen to Fred E. Winch, Jr., agricultural extension forester of New York.



Will Peigelbeck, radio farm and garden director, interviews two young New Jersey dairymen.

Building Extension Work in Wuerttemberg-Baden

JAMES F. KEIM, Agricultural Extension Specialist
Office of Military Government for Wuerttemberg-Baden

MILITARY Government in the American Zone of Germany has established an education and reorientation program which has as one of its purposes the development of an Agricultural and Home Economics Extension Service for Germany. Each of the various States, or Lands as they are known in Germany, is working toward this objective. Land Wuerttemberg-Baden is my assignment. Miss Marie Doermann, of the home economics staff of the New Jersey Extension Service, is here working on the home economics phase of the work.

County Agents Needed

Before I came to Germany, one of my good farmer friends in Pennsylvania remarked to me: "Been reading a report written by somebody who has just returned from Germany, who said, 'We should send over 200 county agents from the United States to get German agriculture straightened out in no time.' What do you think?"

I had been in Italy for more than 4 years in Military Government, working with agriculture a good part of the time, and I had observed how influential habit, tradition, and custom were in preventing or slowing up change. I know how long we have been building the Extension Service in the United States, and I had experienced some of the difficulties that arose as the Service grew and expanded. With all that in mind, I replied: "They could accomplish a great deal if they'd stay at least 2 years and either could speak German or were able by reason of German origin to understand it."

Western Germany, of which this State or Land is a part, has a population of 47 million. Farms are exceedingly small: 50 acres is a large holding; 15 might be considered an



Charles F. LaFollette, Military Governor of Wuerttemberg-Baden, passes over the first check drawn against Military Government funds provided for education and reorientation to President Muenzinger and Treasurer Grimminger.

average. Twenty-three percent of the population can be considered as rural. Wuerttemberg-Baden has more than 500,000 persons who work on the land. Almost all farm folks live in villages and go out to work on their land, often 5 to 10 miles by wagon or on foot.

Inheritance laws have, over the centuries, resulted in the dividing up of arable land into small parcels. This has all too frequently resulted in the scattering of land ownership at all points of the compass. A landowner may have so many parcels as to forget the location of some of them. Farm operators spend at least 25 percent of their time traveling from one piece of land to another.

Authority rests in the head of the family, and his word is law. The drift of young people from the country to the town increases steadily.

Farmers work hard, especially at hand labor. Yet, the best they can do

is to produce about 50 percent of the food and fiber needed by the whole population of western Germany.

Charles F. LaFollette, Military Governor of Wuerttemberg-Baden, passed over the first check drawn against Military Government funds provided for education and reorientation to President Muenzinger and Treasurer Grimminger, members of the board appointed by the Minister President to establish an Agricultural and Home Economics Extension Service for Wuerttemberg-Baden. This board is called a foundation. It has a written constitution drawn up according to German law and consists of representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture, Hohenheim College, Farmers' Association, Farm Women's Association, the cooperatives, and the experiment stations.

The board was formally organized on September 13, 1948. After consid-

erable delay we now have a director and also a home economics specialist. The director is now setting up his office and developing a program of work.

This work was being developed when I came on the scene. Miss Doermann arrived later, and things are now moving ahead. Ground work for the program consumed many months of discussion and endless conferences. Paul F. Taggart, Chief of the Food, Agriculture, and Forestry Branch at this headquarters, a Nebraska graduate, assisted by Samuel L. Buddemeier, had "blazed the trail," and their description of the long-drawn-out negotiations was enlightening, to say the least. One needs to be "reoriented" upon arrival in order to understand the situation.

Interest in scientific work is extremely keen. Experimental work is going on despite the numerous handicaps resulting from the war and the surrender of Germany. However, Nazism had virtually isolated German scientists from the world, and they are now desperately eager to find out what has been taking place. The development of agricultural colleges, research institutes, and experiment stations in Germany has certain definite characteristics. They have been developed without regard to the establishment of working relationships with other institutions of similar type. They have suffered from lack of financial support. This has led to a lack of coordination of programs and a reluctance to publish results or to permit the public to have the benefit of their findings.

Leaders of farmers' organizations and cooperatives are outspoken in their criticism of this situation, maintaining that the results of experimental work are not readily available. They are, therefore, very enthusiastic about the development of an extension program for agriculture and home economics.

Now the educational institutions all have financial difficulties. Faculties have grown old and are reduced for political reasons. Many college plants suffered from bombings, valuable equipment was lost or stolen, and there is a general run-down condition.

On the other hand, student enroll-

ment is up. Hohenheim has three times as many students as before the war. All this adds to the burdens of those interested in agricultural college education. When it is considered that many young men of 18 went into the army 10 years ago and now are anxious to complete their education, the implications of the situation are truly serious.

The objectives of the education and reorientation program take all these facts into account and are designed to bring about an improvement in the situation. Not only is an agricultural extension service program being planned for all western Germany, but a very large exchange program for students, professors, and government officials is also on the program. This we believe will hasten the day when educational opportunities in Germany will more nearly meet the actual needs of the country.

To Rescue Road Map Refugees

Did you ever get lost on a country road?

Many a person has wandered aimlessly and with constantly shortening temper about the byways of a farm community looking for some particular home.

The Spring Valley Hustlers—4-H Club in Pend Oreille County, Wash., has set out to see that this does not happen in its community. The members of the club have provided an attractive name plate for every farm in the community. They have also made guideposts, showing names of farmers who live down each road. These guideposts are then put up at the intersections.

If you know for whom you are looking in Spring Valley, you won't have much trouble finding them, thanks to the Hustlers.

Club Members Mark the Way



street, down another, over, and back. No signs or markers to point the way, no telephone available at that time in the morning. Meanwhile, the dread disease was at work. At last the hospital was located, and treatment was begun immediately.

The story might have ended here, for Tommy is recovering and is able to work about the lawn. But during the long hours in the hospital Tommy thought about the search for the hospital and how in some cases the delay of minutes and even seconds may mean the difference between life and death. The other members of the club agreed with Tommy that something should be done to help others to find the hospital quickly.

After members had consulted with the hospital officials at Marmet, eight signs giving directions to the hospital began to appear under the nimble fingers of the Busy Circle 4-H Club. Within a month the signs were delivered to the hospital with the sincere hope of the members of the Busy Circle 4-H Club that they would aid others in locating the hospital quickly.

POLIOMYELITIS was only a word in the dictionary to the members of the Busy Circle 4-H Club of Diana, W. Va., until Tommy Hines, chairman of the potato project, was stricken. Then they became painfully aware of its full impact.

After diagnosis, the doctor advised Tommy's parents to rush him to the hospital in Marmet, some 115 miles away. Paralysis was creeping up Tommy's neck and head when the party reached Marmet at 2 o'clock in the morning. Then began a frantic search for the hospital. Up one

We Study Our



Pennsylvania Radio Study

WHEN Pennsylvania county extension workers go on the air, they can be sure that many farm people are listening to their programs. This was brought out in a recent radio survey made in Berks, Lycoming, and Mercer Counties where more than 600 farm men and women were interviewed.

Nearly half of the farmers and more than half of the homemakers had listened to some broadcasts made by the Pennsylvania county extension workers. Full-time farmers and farm homemakers listen more frequently than part-time farm people. The full-time farmer with some high school education and between the ages of 35 and 54 years is the best listener.

About one out of four farmers in the three counties listen regularly to the county agents' broadcasts. Many farmers stated to the interviewers that they would listen oftener if they knew what the county agent was going to discuss. They suggested that the county agent publish his weekly program a week in advance, when possible.

As would be expected, more women listen to the radio during the day than men. About one out of three homemakers in the three counties listen regularly to the extension home economics broadcasts. Many farm women stated that they had the radio operating most of the day. They didn't always listen to entire programs; but when music, news, or an effective speaker attracted them, they would give the broadcasts more attention. This suggests that extension broadcasts might attract more listeners by a catchy theme song or some distinctive sound. One Pennsylvania county agent always starts his programs with some Pennsylvania Dutch chatter. This unique feature adds to the popularity of his broadcasts.

The noon hour is preferred by both men and women for extension broadcasts; the day of the week doesn't seem to matter.

Pennsylvania county extension workers broadcast from 50 different radio stations. They average about 82 agricultural and 57 home economics programs each week. The 50 Pennsylvania stations give an average of 31 minutes per week for extension broadcasts.

These broadcasts reach many people who do not attend meetings or who do not belong to Extension-sponsored organizations. The radio reaches about as many people who do not take part in these extension activities as those who do take part in them.

Radio Motivates

The study shows that farm men and women take action as a result of listening to the extension radio programs. Those who listen regularly take more action than those who listen occasionally. Occasional listeners, however, are interested in the information that is broadcast.

Farmers, when asked to name the practices changed as a result of radio programs, were hesitant to do so. The reason for this reaction as expressed by one farmer was that he could not honestly attribute six practices which he had changed, solely to radio. Many of the other media such as newspapers, extension meetings, and demonstrations, together with radio, influenced him to change practices.

This survey also brings out that radio plays a very important part in maintaining good will among farmers; it keeps them informed of the activities of the county extension workers and of the services of Extension.

More information is given in the report of this study by H. N. Reist, Pennsylvania extension specialist in studies, and F. P. Frutche of the Division of Field Studies and Training. Write to Extension Service, Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa., for a copy of the 16-page printed report, **PENNSYLVANIA RADIO STUDY**.

What We've Found Out About Extension Radio

We have (a) studies that examine the general effectiveness of all extension methods, counting radio broadcasting by extension workers as an extension method; and (b) studies that look at radio broadcasting alone, according to Dr. Gladys Gallup, assistant chief, Division of Field Studies and Training, under whose direction the studies were made or analyzed.

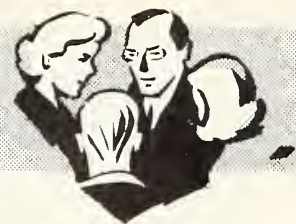
The "a" studies show that radio broadcasting ranks very well among the various ways extension workers use to inform and aid farm people. In Vermont, 51 percent of the farm men with radios said they got ideas from radio programs, and 73 percent of the Vermont women said the same, ranking radio as fifth and fourth in the list of sources. Alabama farmers with radios gave radio sixth place as an idea source. These studies, Dr. Gallup explains, show the interdependence of methods, with radio distinguished by the fact it reaches large numbers of people who do not participate in other extension activities.

There have been 13 surveys in which the studies were limited to radio programs. Answers were sought to three questions: (1) Do farm people listen to extension radio programs? (2) How effective are our radio programs? and (3) How can we make our radio programs more effective?

Percentage of listeners varied greatly, from 94 percent of farmers interviewed in one State to 21 percent in another. Effectiveness was found to vary, too.

More details are included in the mimeographed "Extension Radio Surveys," available on request from the Editor, Extension Service Review, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

About People...



● On December 19, FRED WENT-WORTH FRASIER, Washington State extension poultryman, passed away at his home after a 3-year-long struggle against the creeping paralysis of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. He was 40 years old. Frasier was known through the State for his frequent byline on publications and articles on poultry, and, though, confined to his bed for the past year, continued to dictate and approve news stories and articles. Frasier's outstanding work as an extension specialist received national recognition in 1947, when the National Poultry Science Association conferred on him their annual award for outstanding poultry extension work.

Officers Elected at National Meetings

Listed below are the folks who will guide the destinies of the various county agent organizations this year.

National Association of County Agricultural Agents:

President: John H. Logan, Clearwater, Fla.

Vice president: Rex Carter, Uniontown, Pa.

Secretary: C. C. Keller, Springfield, Mo.

Regional directors:

C. Z. Keller, Princess Anne, Md.

O. P. Roberts, Joliet, Mont.

T. H. Young, Spearfish, S. Dak.

S. C. Bohanan, Paducah, Ky.

Editor of the County Agent: Stuart Stirling, Silver City, N. Mex.

National Association of Home Demonstration Agents:

President: Luella Condon, Walla Walla, Wash.

First vice president: Lucille Brown, Grand Forks, N. Dak.

Second vice president: Carmen Johnson, Fort Collins, Colo.

Third vice president: Mary Switzer, Kenmore, N. Y.

Secretary: Margaret Bracker, Fort Stockton, Tex.

Treasurer: Margaret Shepard, Newark, N. J.

Regional councilors:

Helen Clark, Danbury, Conn.;

Velma Johnson, Martinsburg, W. Va., alternate.

Nelle Thrash, Greensboro, Ga.;

Gayle Roberts, Fort Worth, Tex., alternate.

Aubrey Reid, Clayton, N. Mex.;

Nettie Lund, Salt Lake City, Utah, alternate.

Clara Noyes, Omaha, Nebr.;

Myrtle Hewitt, Humboldt, Iowa, alternate.

National Association of County 4-H Club Agents:

President: Henry Kreber, Litchfield, Conn.

First vice president: Robert Dyer, Hudson, N. Y.

Second vice president: Andrew Olesen, Traverse City, Mich.

Secretary-Treasurer: Marie Wolfe, Wayne, Mich.

Additional members of Executive committee:

Willard Bitzer, Newton, N. J.

Donald Y. Stiles, Westport, N. Y.

● After 29 years as director of Ohio State Extension Service, HARRY C. RAMSOWER retired on December 31. He had been associated with Ohio State University for 40 years—a career marked by alert leadership and successful achievement. Coming to Extension with an Ohio farm background, Dr. Ramsower understood the problems farm people faced and geared his administration to be of maximum service to them. He is regarded as one of the Nation's outstanding authorities on adult education, and will continue as chairman of the advisory committee to Harvard University in matters dealing with ex-

tension graduate studies at that institution. During the Second World War he served as a member of the Land-Grant College Committee on Extension Organization and Policy, and was its chairman for 2 years.

Director of Extension Work M. L. Wilson comments: "As director he (H. C. Ramsower) gave outstanding leadership to the development of a great State-wide extension system in Ohio. He has guided that system by democratic principles toward goals that have brought prosperity to agriculture in his State and have caused standards of farm living to progress steadily to new heights."

● ADDISON H. SNYDER, extension editor at the University of Maryland for the past 18 years, retired on December 31, 1948. Before joining the Maryland staff, Snyder served for 6 years as an agronomist at Iowa State College, 5 years with the Bureau of Soils and the Bureau of Plant Industry in Washington, and 17 years as editor of the magazine Successful Farming. As a token of their esteem, the members of the Maryland Extension staff presented him with a traveling bag.

● "They say that L. I. FRISBIE, beloved leader of Nebraska 4-H youth, died yesterday. In a physical sense, what they say is true * * * Actually, men like Frisbie never die." These words are taken from a stirring tribute paid Mr. Frisbie by the Omaha Daily Journal-Stockman.

Mr. Frisbie passed away on December 13, just over a year after the death of his wife. He had been actively engaged in club work since 1918. Frisbie loved the young people whom he served, and his last thoughts centered on them. His final request was that instead of sending flowers, his friends contribute to a loan fund to help youth pursue their studies and achieve their goals.

● Thirty-five years of loyal and efficient service, crowned with achievements, was the bountiful harvest reaped by THOMAS J. JORDAN, Louisiana State agent for work with Negroes, who retired recently. Jordan, whose appearance belies his age, was born and raised in Louisiana, and received his education at Baton Rouge College and Tuskegee Institute. For a time, before entering extension work, he taught agricultural classes at Boggy Academy in Texas. Before retiring, Jordan was honored by Louisiana farmers and coworkers at a special Jordan Day Celebration held at Mount Lebanon.

County Soil-Testing Laboratories in Missouri

(Continued from page 44)

or by an office secretary who devotes part of her time to this work. This is possible because of the detailed instructions and training given at the time the laboratory is set up and the follow-up visits that are made to the laboratories. These laboratory technicians are not given training on the chemical reactions and formulas involved in the tests, but are furnished detailed, mimeographed, step-by-step procedures to follow in testing, in establishing curves by using the standards, and in reading and checking the tests. If these instructions are closely followed, the solutions and equipment kept clean and free of contamination, and the photoelectric colorimeters kept in adjustment and properly used, a satisfactory degree of accuracy is obtained.

The county agents interpret every test and recommend the soil treatment. When samples are sent to a laboratory from another county the results of the test are sent to the agent in that county and he makes the interpretations and recommendations. The interpretations are correlated with the experimental data of the university, and the recommendations are based upon these and demonstration results for the different types or kinds of soil in Missouri. Such correlations are necessary in order to interpret the tests properly on the basis of the amounts and kinds of plant foods needed for maximum results on the different types of soil. In addition to

this, previous cropping and soil treatments, drainage, cropping plans, and method of sampling are important factors in interpreting tests and making recommendations.

Mimeographed instructions on interpretations and recommendations are furnished to county agents as a guide, and conferences have been held with them to explain further the procedures and the application of these tests to their conditions. Suggested forms for obtaining the necessary information on samples, giving instructions for properly taking representative soil samples, and for making the soil treatment recommendations on the basis of the soil tests, have been prepared and have been made available by extension specialists.

Questions Asked

Before encouraging a county to set up a soil-testing laboratory, we ask the county agent and the board sponsoring extension work whether the service they would get by having their own laboratory, rather than sending their soil samples to another county laboratory, would justify the extra trouble and expense involved. If they feel it would, then we ask them if they can answer "Yes" to the following four questions:

1. Can you adequately finance such a laboratory? Plumbing, sink, working space, shelves, equipment and the original supply of chemicals will usually total between \$450 and \$500.

2. Do you have a suitable location for such a laboratory? It should be close enough to the county agent's office for convenient and adequate supervision. It should have running water and adequate working and shelf space available.

3. Will you be able to get satisfactory laboratory technicians to run the tests? The county agent should not have to run the tests but should supervise the laboratory procedures, interpret the tests, and make the soil treatment recommendations.

4. Will enough soil samples be tested to justify setting up a laboratory? Our experience indicates that unless from 800 to 1,000 samples are tested annually it is usually advisable for arrangements to be made with another county laboratory to do the testing.

Testing of soils in Missouri counties represents a gradual development over a period of some 25 years. County laboratories have been a great benefit to county agents in giving them a better idea of the needs of the soils in their respective counties and the method of meeting these needs. The laboratories have given them a better opportunity to think and work closely with farmers on their soil problems. Many of the farmers in counties with laboratories are now making complete chemical inventories of their soils. By working closely with the county agents they get more detailed information regarding the nature of the soil and the previous cropping systems and soil treatments, and can make plans for the use of the needed treatment for best returns.

Numerous examples of savings to farmers in applying the treatments needed rather than those they planned to apply, have been reported. Results from demonstrations conducted in counties without laboratories and those with them, where soil treatments have been applied according to recommendations based upon soil tests, have furnished conclusive evidence of this value.

Summer Schools

The summer schools for 1949 will be held at Cornell University, July 11 to 30; University of Wisconsin, June 17 to July 15; Colorado Agricultural and Mechanical College, June 20 to July 8; and University of Arkansas, July 18 to August 5. In addition, summer schools with courses of interest to extension workers will be held at the University of Missouri, June 6 to July 2; Teachers College, Columbia University, 6 weeks in July and August; University of Chicago; and Mississippi State College during 3 weeks in June. At the Mississippi school, Director H. C. Ramsower, of Ohio, will teach the course, "Planning Extension Programs."

A Land Economics Institute has been scheduled at Iowa State College, June 13—July 20. The institute is dedicated to a better understanding of our major land problems and what can be done about them. Courses carry graduate credit. Details may be obtained by writing to the department of economics and sociology, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

Science Flashes



What's in the offing on scientific research, as seen by Marion Julia Drown,
Agricultural Research Administration

Keeping Green Beans Green Longer After Harvest

THE 10-YEAR OLD DISCOVERY that certain chemicals act as regulators of plant growth through modifying growth processes has already led to some practical applications, and no doubt many more uses for them will be found. Probably the best known and most used of these substances at present is the weed killer 2,4-D.

Another substance is widely used by fruit growers to prevent apples and pears from dropping from the tree before they are ready to be picked. Other effects of plant growth regulators are to hasten or retard flowering or ripening, to stimulate root growth, to prolong the blooming period, and to prevent certain disease conditions from developing in storage.

Dr. John W. Mitchell, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, who has been a pioneer in discovering and establishing uses for growth-regulating substances, recently found that some of them, known as the phenoxy compounds, slow up the rate at which changes take place in green beans after harvest. He treated picked beans with concentrations of 50 to 1,000 parts per million of the compound and found after 17 days that about two-thirds (66 percent) of the beans treated with the highest concentration were plump and green, whereas untreated beans kept for the same length of time under the same conditions were all shriveled. Moreover, the treated beans maintained a relatively high level of vitamin C for a longer time than the untreated ones.

This slowing down of physiological processes associated with the aging of plant cells through the use of plant-regulating chemicals offers promise that the freshness and vitamin content of market vegetables and fruits may be prolonged.

Why Citric Acid Makes Soybean Salad Oil Taste Better

SOMETIMES something works, but nobody knows why. That was the case with the German oil refiners who found that adding a little citric acid to soybean oil improved its flavor and keeping quality. They thought it must be some complicated chemical reaction that caused the improvement. After VE-day, American scientists learned of the German use of citric acid in refining soybean oil and began work to determine the reason for its effectiveness.

The real function of the citric acid, chemists at the Northern Regional Research Laboratory at Peoria, Ill., found, is to neutralize the effect of minute quantities of metal that are absorbed by soybean oil from containers and refining equipment. A striking feature of the process is the small amount of citric acid needed to do the job of "metal scavenger"; 3 or 4 ounces is enough for processing a ton of oil. Soybean salad oil refined in this way not only tastes better but keeps three to five times longer than oil refined by previous methods.

Soybean oil, a relative newcomer in the field, is now the country's major edible oil. However, its tendency to develop an unpleasant flavor, which has been variously described as "painty," "fishy," and "grassy," has held the price below that of corn oil and even of cottonseed oil. This means smaller returns to the many farmers who grow soybeans to sell to oil processors. Flavor deterioration has been a major problem of soybean-oil chemists and refining experts. The citric-acid process, now in commercial use, is helpful but is only a partial solution. The final answer is being sought through fundamental investigations into the chemistry of flavor reversion. The Northern Lab-

oratory is continuing work on this problem under the Research and Marketing Act.

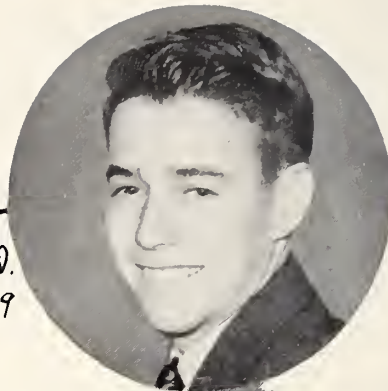
No Armistice in the Insect War

IF YOU have watched your lawns being damaged by the grubs of the Japanese beetle summer after summer, you will be particularly glad to hear that another new insecticide promises good results in controlling them. This chemical is chlordane, and it not only gets into the soil and kills the grubs there quicker than DDT, but has remained effective for the 2 years during which it has been under test. How much longer one application of chlordane will kill grubs only time will show.

Chlordane, benzene hexachloride, and methoxychlor are being tested by entomologists of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine as possible replacements for DDT as a fly killer in certain sections of the country where DDT was not so effective last summer. This partial failure of DDT to control houseflies where it had been almost miraculously effective in 1945, 1946, and 1947 is attributed in great part to increasing resistance of flies to the chemical after several generations have been exposed to it. So far there has been no sign of failure of the power of DDT to kill mosquitoes.

In the Northwestern States, snow-water mosquitoes, which breed in depressions that fill with snow during the winter, were killed as larvae by applying DDT sprays to breeding places in the fall. These mosquitoes are fierce biters, and where swarms of them are present they prevent the use of many desirable mountain recreational areas. One-half to one pound of DDT to an acre prevented mosquito larvae from developing for 1 year; 2 pounds were effective for 2 years. The treatments must be applied to known breeding areas.

WANTED: A Leader



Smithville, R. F. D.
March 5, 1949

Dear County Extension Agent:

We are up against it. And we need your help. Frank Thompson, our local 4-H leader is moving away. We need another leader. We've tried to find one but no luck.

We just can't let our club go to pieces

Mr. Thompson led our club for five years and he was very proud of the silver clover award that was given him. We want another leader like him. We are counting on your help.

Jack Brown
Club Secretary

National 4-H Club Week, March 5-13, 1949

*is a good time for checking your plans for 4-H Club leaders—
plans to recruit more of them, equip them better, honor them.*